

GUEST OF TWIN CITIES

Taft's Big Day at St. Paul and Minneapolis.

RIVALRY TO DO HIM HONOR

Streets of Both Towns Gay With Flags and Bunting.

REVIEWS FT. SNELLING TROOPS

Big Luncheon This Afternoon to Be Followed Tonight by Banquet.
Reception Is Omitted.

Time Table for Monday.

Arrive Butte, Mon., 6:40 a.m.
Leave Butte, 12:30 p.m.
Arrive Helena, 3:45 p.m.
Leave Helena, 7:30 p.m.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., September 18.—Flags and other patriotic decorations flying in the breeze wafted a silent welcome to President Taft while the big crowd which surrounded the exits to the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul station gave the nation's chief executive a noisy greeting as he stepped from his private car here at 7:50 a.m. today. Chief of Police Corbett, with an ample escort of policemen, beat the way clear to the waiting automobiles. B. F. Nelson, son for the Minneapolis committee, and Frank B. Kellogg, for the St. Paul committee, greeted President Taft. They rode with him in the first of the three big automobiles, which carried the party from the station along Washington avenue, south to the Minneapolis Club, on 2d avenue and 8th street. There the President was given a breakfast as the guest of fifty of the prominent men of Minneapolis.

The other members of the President's party occupied the second car, and in the third were W. W. Mischler, Dr. J. J. Richards, Senator Moses E. Clapp and W. W. Heffelfinger.

In honor of the city's guests all of the public buildings were decorated with flags, and especially the chamber of commerce building and some of the large stores.

Even at the early hour of the President's arrival the streets along which it was known the automobiles would pass were lined with a throng anxious to see him.

Handshaking Cut Out.
After the breakfast a reception had been planned at the city hall from 9:30 to 10:30, but on account of the expressed desire of President Taft to avoid as far as possible all handshaking receptions this part of the program was omitted, and the automobile trip about the city parks and boulevards to Minneapolis falls, the state soldiers' home and the fort, and Snelling was extended to fill the time.

At Fort Snelling the President will review the troops and be tendered a reception by the officers. When the salute from the guns of the fort are sounded at noon the presidential party will board automobiles for the five-mile run to St. Paul via the Mississippi river boulevard and Summit avenue to the St. Paul Auditorium, where at 1 o'clock luncheon will be served.

Program in St. Paul.

ST. PAUL, Minn., September 18.—This city is brilliantly decorated with flags today in honor of President Taft's visit, and the streets are thronged with spectators. The committee having in charge the decorations procured an immense supply of flags of various sizes, which were sold to citizens at cost. Along the route of the automobiles carrying the party from Fort Snelling, lawns were decorated with small flags spelling "Taft," and from all houses along the route of the party were flying the national ensign and elsewhere was flying the national ensign.

The immense stage in the St. Paul Auditorium, where the luncheon was served, was a lower of flags, green and autumn foliage, from which thousands of electric lights glimmered. An improvised band room, 70 by 116 feet in size, was arranged in the center of the stage, surrounded by a colonnade of twenty-eight white columns, thirty feet high and three feet in diameter. The spaces between the columns were screened by evergreens and smilax. The ceiling was trellised with foliage, and suspended therefrom were hanging in the center of the stage, three thousand flowers were distributed about the stage.

Thousands at Luncheon.

A part of the stage not used for the luncheon guests was arranged so that 2,000 spectators might be seated there besides the throng which occupied the seats in the boxes surrounding the stage, in the galleries and the main audience room of the Auditorium.

Gov. Johnson, who had planned to extend to President Taft an official welcome to the President, is in St. Mary's Hospital at Rochester, Minn.

After the luncheon Mr. Taft will be escorted by troops from Fort Snelling to the state capitol for an inspection of that imposing building.

The capitol grounds are so arranged that a large crowd will be able to get a fine chance to see Mr. Taft, and it is expected that the grounds will be crowded.

From the capitol the party will start on the return trip to Minneapolis, via the boulevard and park system, visiting Como Park, the state fair grounds and the State University.

The plan is to take Mr. Taft back to Minneapolis at 5:30 o'clock p.m., to give him time to rest before the banquet at the Minneapolis Auditorium at 8 o'clock, when he will make his principal address in the Twin cities.

Explosion Kills Two.

BESSEMER, Mich., September 18.—Two men, Nat Nakula and Isaac Santi, were instantly killed in Eureka mine, 800 feet below the surface, yesterday, by the explosion of a quantity of dynamite, which was in contact with a miner's candle. Jack Penala was fatally injured. Two others were taken out badly injured, and two are still in the mine out off by gas.

Fire Loss, \$60,000.

MARLIN, Tex., September 18.—Fire yesterday afternoon destroyed the Marlin electric light and power plant at a loss of \$60,000.

SICK MAN'S GREETING

Gov. Johnson Wires Welcome to President Taft.

LITTLE CHANGE IN PATIENT

Gets Some Broken Sleep During the Early Morning.

HIS TEMPERATURE HIGHER

Physicians Hold Out Slight Hopes of Recovery—Flood of Telegrams Received.

ROCHESTER, Minn., September 18.—Gov. John A. Johnson so far forgot his own condition this morning to dictate the following telegram of welcome to President Taft, to be delivered by Eli S. Warner:

"Hearty and sincere welcome to the state of Minnesota. Greatly regret that illness prevents my presence at your reception."

JOHN A. JOHNSON.
President Taft replied as follows to Gov. Johnson's telegram, the answer having been transmitted by telephone:

"My Dear Gov. Johnson: I am greatly distressed to hear of your serious illness. I miss your smiling and courteous personal greeting, which I have had every time I have come to the state heretofore, and I thank you from the bottom of my heart for your message of welcome, sent when you are on a bed of pain."

"I fervently hope and pray that your wonderful strength and fortitude will make your recovery speedy."

"My compliments and respects to Mrs. Johnson, whose visit in Washington I remember with much pleasure."

"WILLIAM H. TAFT."

Gov. Johnson was much gratified when he read the message of good cheer from the nation's chief.

Snatches of Sleep.
Dr. McNevin's bulletin at 5 o'clock this morning announced that Gov. Johnson's pulse was 112 and more regular; temperature, 101; respiration about normal. He had a restful sleep of about thirty-five minutes and snatches of sleep, which rested him considerably. At 10 o'clock his temperature was 101.2; pulse, 104; respiration, 20. At her husband's side all night, retired for a rest this morning.

Dr. William J. Mayo said: "Gov. Johnson is resting more quietly and is not in as great pain. He has a slight chance of recovery. But if he has another attack, such as he had last night, he will not be able to withstand it."

At 7:30 o'clock the night nurse said that Gov. Johnson's condition was somewhat improved.

The following bulletin was issued by Dr. McNevin early this morning:

"The governor's pulse is 105 and his temperature 99.2. Respiration normal. He is resting easily and is suffering little pain. He is, however, in a very badly exhausted condition, but is holding his own."

"In two and one-half hours from now (8:30 a.m.) the first crisis period of severity will occur. When the crisis passes, and passed. If the governor continues to hold his own and passes the period successfully and continues through the rest of the day and night until tomorrow morning in as good condition as at present his chances for recovery will be better."

Later Bulletins.
Dr. William J. Mayo issued the following bulletin at 9:30 o'clock:

"Gov. Johnson is resting easier. I think he is gaining some little strength. He has just taken a teaspoonful of carbonated water, which he successfully retained on his stomach. Pulse, 104; temperature, 99.2; respiration about normal. I look for no immediate change."

At 10 o'clock Frederick W. Johnson, the governor's brother, arrived. He immediately hurried to the hospital, where he was admitted to the night duty room.

Dr. Mayo in his 10:30 a.m. bulletin said: "Pulse, 103; temperature, 99.5, an increase; respiration normal. Every hour as comfortable as the night counts much in Gov. Johnson's favor."

Telegrams of Sympathy.
Evidence of the attention paid by the entire country to Gov. Johnson's illness appears in the flood of telegrams which come here, the one telegraph wire out of the city being burdened with messages.

Shortly after noon Dr. McNevin, who had snatched a few hours of sleep, returned to his duty. He said he was anxious about the night may bring. If the governor should have another sinking spell the severest attack of vomit counts much in Gov. Johnson's favor.

GOTHILF BLOCH DEAD.
Veteran Business Man Passes Away at Home in Toledo.

TOLEDO, Ohio, September 18.—Gothilf Bloch, seventy-one years old, former member of the firm of Stein & Bloch, and for more than a quarter of a century one of the leading business men of the country, died early this morning at the family residence here. He had been ill for a year, suffering with a malignant growth on the tongue.

In 1872 he was appointed by Gov. Baker as a delegate to the international peace conference held in London. In 1876 he was elected to the Indiana legislature. His most memorable achievement, however, was his work in connection with the establishment of the normal school at Valparaiso. Seven children and a widow survive.

Convicted Soldier Sentenced.
MARQUETTE, Mich., September 18.—John E. Gibson, who killed a fellow soldier at Fort Brady, has been sentenced to a life term in the federal prison at Leavenworth. Gibson's case drew added interest from the conflict between federal and state laws on the question of capital punishment, which is forbidden under the Michigan law. However, the jury in finding a verdict of guilty recommended life imprisonment and the issue was thus avoided.

Drunkness in Dry Nashville.
NASHVILLE, Tenn., September 18.—The police records of Nashville show an average of six and two-sevenths arrests a day for drunkenness since the prohibition law went into effect July 18 of this year.



THE GENUINE ENIGMA.

BROKER HUME IS REINSTATED

SEAT RESTORED ON WASHINGTON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Fulfills Obligations Complied of in a Transaction Involving Gas Light Shares.

Thomas L. Hume was reinstated to the Washington Stock Exchange today, and he will be in his seat when the exchange holds its next regular session Monday at noon. The board of governors of the exchange held a special meeting this afternoon at the call of President Flather, and as soon as a satisfactory showing was made that all of the indebtedness held against Mr. Hume had been satisfied in full, a vote was called on the question of reinstatement and it passed promptly.

This closes the incident, which had its inception in the filing of charges against Mr. Hume by W. B. Hibbs of the firm of W. B. Hibbs & Co. and a member of the local exchange, to the effect that Mr. Hume had purchased 350 shares of stock of the Washington Gas Light Company and had failed to accept delivery when the shares were tendered.

Taking cognizance of the charges the board of governors of the exchange suspended Mr. Hume and the 350 shares of gas stock were sold "under the rule," and the difference between the prices realized on the forced sale and the prices at which Mr. Hume bought the stock were charged against the latter. By meeting the requirement that he pay to Mr. Hibbs the amount of this loss, which approximated \$1,400, Mr. Hume fulfilled the conditions necessary to his reinstatement.

"The action of the board of governors speaks for itself," said Mr. Hume to a Star reporter this afternoon. "Further than that I do not care to say anything. I might go into the circumstances surrounding some of the criticisms that have been made against me, but feel it would be unbecoming of me to do so."

MATTER NOT DECIDED.

More Thorough Inquiry to Be Made Into Alaska Coal Question.

SEATTLE, Wash., September 18.—It was announced today that the ruling of President Taft in the Ballinger-Glavin controversy does not change the title to the vast coal areas near Katalla, in Alaska, claimed by several syndicates, including the Cunningham combination. Estimates of the value of the coal lands vary from \$75,000,000 to \$1,000,000,000, with the country only partly explored.

The record in the Cunningham case shows that the claimants have supplied the Interior Department with documents in an effort to prove the regularity of their proceedings. It is said, however, that there will be no immediate decision on the question, but that under orders from the President a more thorough investigation will be made of the coal land cases.

MANUAL LABOR ADVISED.

Address of Gov. Deneen to Illinois Negroes.

CHICAGO, Ill., September 18.—Manual occupations were urged as best for negroes by Gov. Charles S. Deneen in an address to a large assembly of negroes last night at an exposition of the Negro Business League in Bethel African Methodist Episcopal Church.

Gov. Deneen pointed out that the desire to shine in a profession instead of working at a business career was the bane of a number of a race that must climb against as many obstacles as must negroes. The governor advised young negroes looking for an opening to turn their attention to the farming enterprises of Canada and the northwest.

He recommended the establishment in a building to be owned by the negroes, of a permanent exposition of negro products.

STREET CARS TIED UP

Sudden Strike Stops Traffic on Omaha Lines.

MEN CALL IT A LOCKOUT

Vote to Go Out Taken at an Early Morning Meeting.

FIGHT FOR UNION PRINCIPLES

Better Pay and Regulation of Hours Also Included in Strikers' List of Grievances.

OMAHA, Neb., September 18.—All the lines of the Omaha and Council Bluffs Street Railway Company were practically tied up by a strike this morning as a result of what is said to have been the unanimous vote of the street car men's union at two meetings, one held yesterday afternoon and the other at an early hour this morning.

The vote in favor of a strike followed a long conference between Gordon W. Wattles, president of the company, and representatives of the Business Men's Association and a committee representing the street railway men headed by C. O. Pratt, one of the international vice presidents of the organization. At the close of the meeting this morning both Mr. Pratt and Ben Commons, a member of the international executive board, stated that the board had authorized a strike, the time to be named by the executive committee. It was intimated then that the call might not be issued for some days, but either the statements were misleading or the officials changed their mind before time to start the cars this morning, for not a union man went to work today.

Few Cars Running.

No statement was made as to the number of men who would go out, but this morning not more than one in fifteen or twenty of the regular cars is in service. There is no disorder.

At the conference with President Wattles yesterday afternoon a former demand of the street railway men was withdrawn. From this new arrangement was omitted the former proposed recognition of the union, but the wage scale asked for was retained. The proposed agreement provides for the arbitration of differences, the findings to be binding on both sides during the existence of the agreement; permits any employee suspended or discharged to be given an investigation; allows motormen and conductors to select their own runs, according to service, and fixes the wages of motormen and conductors at 28 cents an hour for the first year, 27 cents for the second year and 26 cents for the third and succeeding years, time and a half to be allowed for overtime, not less than nine nor more than ten hours to be included within twelve consecutive hours for a day's work.

Call It a Lockout.

Early in the day the strikers placed about twenty-five of their number at the principal downtown street corners to distribute printed statements of their grievances. This statement, an official one, given out by the union, stated that it was virtually a lockout, because the street car company officials had declared they did not want union men in their employ.

The statement declares members of the union have been discriminated against and that large numbers of them have been discharged in recent months. The statement closes with an appeal to the public to see that justice is done to the men.

EDITOR GEORGE HARVEY HURT

BREAKS SHOULDER BLADE WHEN AUTO TURNS TURTLE.

Two Friends Are Bruised, But Chauffeur Escapes Without Injury.

MANAHAWKIN, N. J., September 18.—An automobile containing three men and a boy turned turtle on the shore boulevard, near here, today.

Col. George Harvey, editor of Harper's Weekly, one of the injured men, suffered a broken shoulder blade and internal injuries. He was put aboard a special train for Whiting Junction in time to be removed to a Jersey City train for Deal Beach, N. J.

With Col. Harvey in the automobile were John H. Hoffer, the latter's son and the chauffeur. The party, it is understood, was motoring from Deal Beach, where Col. Harvey has a summer home, to Atlantic City.

Just after passing this place the automobile met a motor cycle coming in the opposite direction. The chauffeur turned sharply to the right, and in so doing lost control of the car, which ran sideways along an embankment and then toppled over.

The occupants of the car were pinned under the machine and had a remarkable escape from more serious injury. Mr. Hoffer and his son were bruised. The chauffeur was not hurt.

LIVED FOR YEARS AS NEGRO

Death of Man Whose Marriage to Colored Woman Ostracised Him.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., September 18.—A. G. Thornton, a character well known in the reconstruction history of this state, died here today. Thornton was a man of wealth and a prominent politician in reconstruction days.

So far as known, Thornton is, or was, the only white person in North Carolina ever legally married to a negro, he having married a negro named Elsie Hargrove by permission of the military authorities in control of the state at that time. The marriage was afterward legalized by the constitutional convention held in 1868. He had lived for many years as a negro and his funeral will be conducted from a negro church. He leaves a wife and five children.

MAJ. WILLIAMS DEAD.

For Many Years an Employee of Treasury Department.

CHICAGO, September 18.—Maj. William H. Williams, for many years an employee of the United States Treasury Department in Washington, died last night at his home in Oak Park, a suburb of this city. Death resulted from a stroke of paralysis suffered three years ago. During the civil war Maj. Williams was a tent mate of the late President Garfield.

Schooner Wrecked by Storm.

BOSTON, Mass., September 18.—The Boston Tern schooner Stillman F. Kelley, bound from Newport News to Havana with coal, was wrecked on Grand Cayman Island, West Indies, in a cyclone which swept over these islands last Wednesday, according to advices received by her owners here today. Capt. Allen and the crew of eight men were saved.

The Stillman F. Kelley was built in Thomaston, Me., in 1905, and registered 610 tons net. She was valued at about \$35,000 and fully insured.

Russian Tibet Explorer Returns.

MOSCOW, September 18.—M. Kosloff, head of the Russian Imperial Geographical Society's expedition to Tibet, has returned here from central Asia.

TO SUCCEED TAKAHIRA

Mr. Uchida Appointed Japanese Ambassador.

AN EXPERIENCED DIPLOMAT

Has Been in Washington Before as Legation Attache.

IS NOW AT COURT OF AUSTRIA

His Wife Daughter of Japanese Millionaire and Graduate of Vassar College.

TOKIO, September 18.—Official announcement has been made of the appointment of Y. Uchida, former vice minister of foreign affairs, and now ambassador to the court of Austria, to succeed Baron K. Takahira, Japanese ambassador to Washington.

No word has been received at the Japanese embassy from Tokio of Mr. Uchida's appointment.

Mr. Uchida is a distinguished member of the diplomatic corps of Japan. He was born at Kumanoto-ken in 1865 and has been in the diplomatic service of his country since 1887.

In Washington Before.

His first appointment was as attache to the legation at Washington.

Three years later, in 1890, he was made permanent secretary to Count Mutzu, minister of agriculture and commerce, and remained with Count Mutzu when the latter was transferred to the foreign office.

In 1893 he was appointed secretary of legation at London and remained there until 1895, when he was made secretary of legation at Peking. After two years' service in that capacity he was appointed director of the Japanese political bureau and promoted to minister of foreign affairs. From 1901 to 1906 he again served his country at Peking. In February, 1907, he was elevated to the post of Japanese ambassador to Austria-Hungary and has remained at Vienna to date.

His wife is a daughter of Mr. Dogura, a millionaire of Yamato, and was educated at Vassar College, New York.

NOTED WRITER DEAD.

Marion A. McBride, Journalist and Club Woman.

BOSTON, Mass., September 18.—Miss Marion A. McBride, journalist, worker in the field of domestic science and an organizer of many associations of women, died here tonight.

Born in East Hampton, Mass., and educated in New York city, Miss McBride began her newspaper work on the New York Tribune in 1881. In succeeding years she contributed as correspondent to the New York Herald, New York, New Orleans, Cleveland and St. Louis.

At the Cotton centennial exposition in 1885 she organized the National Woman's club, which since has become international.

INDUCED TO CONFESS.

Negro's Aged Father Saves Him From Death by Lynching.

STATESBORO, Ga., September 18.—Morgan Lane, a negro, was probably saved from being lynched at Brooks, near here, by his aged father, who forced his way through the crowd of angry men who surrounded the negro and induced him to confess that he had attempted to criminally assault a young white woman there.

A daughter of Judge Lee Richardson was awakened early Thursday morning by some one touching her. She stirred the intruder as a negro, and, screaming, attempted to spring from her bed. The negro seized her, but her screams frightened him away.

A posse soon formed, and, following the negro's trail, arrested Lane. It was at this point that his aged father, who had been a servant in the Richardson family for years, appeared and induced him to make a confession.

After this the negro quietly disbanding after turning the negro over to the sheriff, who brought him here to jail.

GUARDING AGAINST CROOKS.

City Magistrates of Greater New York Aid the Police.

NEW YORK, September 18.—The city magistrates of Greater New York met in session tonight yesterday and listened to what Police Commissioner William A. Baker had to say about the expected arrival here soon of some thousand or more crooks, who will, he thinks, wish to play some part in the coming Hudson-Fulton celebration. The magistrates voted to give the police their heartiest co-operation in the effort to protect the public.

The commissioner has received from other cities over a thousand pictures of crooks who are likely to come to New York for the celebration. As many of them as are found in the city will be arrested and charged with disorderly conduct. On this charge a city magistrate can commit them to the workhouse for five days.

"IMPOTENT" HOUSE OF LORDS.

Premier Redicules English Peers and Says Liberals Will Fight.

BIRMINGHAM, September 18.—Premier Asquith last night addressed a great budget demonstration here. He declared that the house of lords was impotent in finance, and that the liberals were eager for a fight should the house of lords venture to reject the budget.

The meeting was remarkable because of the frenzied behavior of the ultra-right who threw toy bombs and wielded axes during the proceedings. Two of the women climbed to the roof of a building adjacent to Bingley Hall, where the meeting was held, and loosened tiles and bricks with axes and pelted the police below. Several persons were hurt. The ultra-right were dislodged only with the aid of the fire hose. Other suffragettes threw missiles, which smashed windows in the train in which Premier Asquith was departing from the city after the meeting. Several of them were arrested.

MAY BE A BOOMERANG

Democratic Criticism of Judge Mann Before Nomination.

OPONENTS PRINT ATTACKS

Republicans Charge Extravagance in the State Administration.

CAMPAIGN OF UP-HILL WORK

Lack of a Slogan to Stir the Masses Serious Handicap to Those Trying to Oust Party in Control.

Special From a Staff Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Va., September 18.—At joyous intervals in every four-year political period sections of the democratic press of Virginia engage in lively and spirited denunciation of the democratic administration and machine up to within three months of election day, and then all hands turn to in violent clamor for continuance of that organization in power.

This year, additional spice has been lent to this performance by a large section of that same press, prior to the primaries, denouncing the present democratic candidate for governor as utterly unfit for the nomination, bringing specifications of the articles of indictment, but once nominated, now engaged in pointing out what a shame it would be to defeat him.

Ah, well, you say that's the way of politics; fight it out in the preliminaries, but stand together at the polls. But, see what a fix it leaves the poor voter in this case; here he is, "all het up" with righteous indignation against the democratic candidate, aroused by the scathing press attacks upon that candidate, and now he is required to vote to put him into the office for which the democratic press declared him unfit.

That looks as if the poor voter were being stacked up against a pretty hard proposition. It is, take this alleged unfit democratic candidate, or stay at home, or vote for a republican. U-m-m, the last alternative is rather bitter for the "Virginia democrat of the old regime." It is all well enough for the young fellows, the new crop, the "progressives," who hear nothing of the preaching of the republican doctrines and hanker for the fleshpots of materialism, but to the old boys a signed democrat is preferable to a full plumage republican.

The moment the old-line democrat begins to show signs of real weakening on his party and casts a glance across at the republican candidate, the politician whispers to him, "Remember readjuster days and the party of reconstruction." This is the old-line democrat's motto.

Present Virginia Republicans.

That is to say, that is the way it has been up to recent years. The republican party of Virginia of today is not what it was of yore. Candid democrats will admit as much. The militant section of the party, leaving out the negro, who is a liability and not an asset, since his vote does not often count, is composed of young and progressive men. The organization is preaching a passenger revolt to a mint julep to take the taste out of his mouth. It's all off then.

These white republicans are not "cyar-pet baggers," either. They are to the manner born. The head of the party is the son of a man who was a democratic lieutenant governor of Virginia in this decade. The rank and file of the white organization are the sons of men who stir the masses. They are making a fight which must command admiration, the more so because of a certain element of immorality in the republican ranks.

As outlined to me by the leaders, the efforts of the republicans aim at two principal objects:

First, an appeal to the voters for the enhancement of the material prosperity of the state through the espousal of republican policy.

Second—to convince the voters that the domination of all branches of the state service—civil, judicial, administrative and educational—by the republican oligarchy is hurtful to Virginia. Under the second head, the charge of alleged extravagance is the principal count.

The republican party is under the impression that the republicans labor in these efforts is the lack of what you might call a revolutionary issue. There is no slogan to stir the masses. The democratic majority is so large it would take a popular revolt to overturn it. What is there to incite a revolt? The practical politician says: "It is realized that there is nothing soul-stirring in the appeal to republican national policies; appreciation of them is a process of education, and the republicans labor in these efforts is the lack of what you might call a revolutionary issue. There is no slogan to stir the masses. The democratic majority is so large it would take a popular revolt to overturn it. What is there to incite a revolt? The practical politician says: "It is realized that there is nothing soul-stirring in the appeal to republican national policies; appreciation of them is a process of education, and the republicans labor in these efforts is the lack of what you might call a revolutionary issue. There is no slogan to stir the masses. The democratic majority is so large it would take a popular revolt to overturn it. What is there to incite a revolt? The practical politician says: "It is realized that there is nothing soul-stirring in the appeal to republican national policies; appreciation of them is a process of education, and the republicans labor in these efforts is the lack of what you might call a revolutionary issue. There is no slogan to stir the masses. The democratic majority is so large it would take a popular revolt to overturn it. What is there to incite a revolt? The practical politician says: "It is realized that there is nothing soul-stirring in the appeal to republican national policies; appreciation of them is a process of education, and the republicans labor in these efforts is the lack of what you might call a revolutionary issue. There is no slogan to stir the masses. The democratic majority is so large it would take a popular revolt to overturn it. What is there to incite a revolt? The practical politician says: "It is realized that there is nothing soul-stirring in the appeal to republican national policies; appreciation of them is a process of education, and the republicans labor in these efforts is the lack of what you might call a revolutionary issue. There is no slogan to stir the masses. The democratic majority is so large it would take a popular revolt to overturn it. What is there to incite a revolt? The practical politician says: "It is realized that there is nothing soul-stirring in the appeal to republican national policies; appreciation of them is a process of education, and the republicans labor in these efforts is the lack of what you might call a revolutionary issue. There is no slogan to stir the masses. The democratic majority is so large it would take a popular revolt to overturn it. What is there to incite a revolt? The practical politician says: "It is realized that